EUROPE.

The Scene at the Opening of Parliament -Queen Victoria "Going Down" to the Monse-Dismal Weather and a Sullen Reception by the People-No Cheer for Royalty, but Loud Cries for Reform-The Crowd Ripe for Mischief, Etc.

London, February 5.—Queen Victoria opened the adjourned session of the British Parliament m person at two o'ctock this alternoon, ner Majesty going in state from Buckingham Pa-lace to the House of Lords, in order to read her speech from the throne on the occasion. A cold and dreary morning ushered in a rainy, neavy day, and the popular belief and superstition that such royal pageants are specially favored with line weather, or "Queen's weather," as they term it, utterly failed of realization in this instance.

The Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor at 11 o'clock in the morning. She was met by the Cabinet Ministers and great officers of state, the heralds, pursuivants, and other functionaries, when the procession was tormed. The procession left Buckingham Palace at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. There was a fine display of military, but the plumes of the solutions were draggled, and their uniforms rendered dull with heavy sparkles of rain.

There were large numbers, crowds of people out, but they were almost hidden under a forest out, but they were almost hidden under a forest of expanded umbrellas. There was no enthusiasm among them; there was no cheer as the Queen drove up to Westminster Hall, or when she alighted, and no cheers for the Prince of Wales. The military band played the air "God Save the Queen," in really fine style; but the music appeared to fail on what may be termed sullen cars, for the people made no response.

On reaching the Parliament the scene in the House of Lords was magnificent. The nobility, including the peers, their wives, and dignitaries

including the peers, their wives, and dignitaries of the Church, were present in gorgeous costumes and robes. The peeresses and other ladies were in full dress, their costumes glittering with diamonds, and many of them, entitled by rank. with coronets on their heads. They wore cloaks of ermine. Queen Victoria, who was superbly robed, was

duly announced by the heralds, and was received on entering the House by the vast audience rising to their feet. Her Majesty ascended the throne, the Premier of England, the Lord Chancellor, and other officers of the Crown taking their proper position. Crown taking their proper positions near her, The members of the House of Commons hav-

ing been duly summoned, a large number of the honorable gentlemen attended at the bar of the Honse of Lords. When silence was obtained, the Queen rose and read her speech in a clear

the Queen rose and read her speech in a clear and firm tone of voice.

At the conclusion of the speech the session of Parliament was declared duly opened, and the royal cortege, having reformed, returned to Buckingham Palace. The scene of the return was even, if possible, more dismail than that on the approach. Everybody in the crowd was thoroughly soaked with the rain. As the procession passed along the Queen was greeted with cries of "Reform!" "Reform!" The people chaffed and made fun of the police and soldiers. There was not a cheer given. The police be-There was not a cheer given. The police be-haved with very great torbearance and mild-ness, or trouble would have ensued, as the large crowds which were turned out were evidently ripe for mischief.

There was a general prediction uttered that the present is the last Parliament which Queen Victoria will open in person. There are great preparations being made here

for a grand reform demonstration on the 11th instant. The people assert that they will on that day show her Majesty the Queen a procession worth seeing. The bitterness towards the Cabinet, and even Crown, is undisguised. There are placards posted in every street saying that "men without votes are Even the personal regard entertained for Queen Victoria is in danger of being over-

shadowed by the furor of reform.

The Queen has resolved to appear in public more frequently. A series of royal receptions, to take place at the Palace, commenced to-day,

NAPOLEON'S REFORMS. Public Opinion on the Imperial Measures -What the French Say.

From La France of Paris, January 22. The official journal has announced to the country the constitutional reforms which we foress w some days ago, and the principal points of which we had already made known. These acts speak sufficiently for themselves; it would be difficult to place a commentary side by side with this great manifestation of imperial initiative. However, we do not lear being mistaken in saying that the country will see in it a new progress, and will await with confidence the experiment which is going to be made in the practice of constitutional liberty. The presence of the Ministers in the Chamber, the right of interpellation, the liberty of the press, and the right of meeting—such are the reforms which the Emperor has spontaneously accorded. They reveal once more that spirit of foresight which has always so well understood the wants of his time and the legitimate wishes of public opinion; and if in their practical application they respond to the imperial programme, they will mark a new era in the development of our institutions.

From the Paris Siecle, January 22. * * That solemn discussion (the debuts on the address) in the French Chambers really offered of late years no inconvenience. The loss of time complained of in the Emperor's letter did not exist, since the presentation of the budget and of all the important bills never took place until some day or even weeks, after the grand debate on the address. In the present state of Europe, we greatly regret the decision come to, for the patriotism of the members of the legislative body could have imparted a great force to the negotiators of France. As to the right of interpellation, will it be of a bona-fide character, where its exercise is subjected to the approval of four bureaus out of nine? So regulated, it is an arm in the hands of the majority which will sometimes, no doubt, be tempted to use it, but also at other times to employ it in properly. As far as the opposition is concerned we feel great apprehension that this faculty wil be illusory. As to the press, our opinion is well known. In default of the jury, we prefer the administrative intervention, which offered certain moral responsibility for the functionaries

having jurisdiction in the matter. From the Paris Constitutionnel, January 20. Napoleon III, after having given us security order, those essential conditions of all society, is continuing at present the liberal work ommenced by the decree of November 24, 1860. In his far-seeing prudence, and penetrated by the sentiment of his nigh responsibility the Emperor has believed that the hour has come for enlarging the circle of public liberties. The empire has already given to France fitteen years of profound tranquillity, prosperity, and glory. The ground appears to his Majesty at present sufficiently consolidated for such valuable resuits not to be endangered by the additional concessions enumerated in the decree of January 19, and announced in the letter to the Minister of State. Napoleon III will thus have had the double glory of being, as we have often said, the restorer of order and founder of liberty in France. The nation will great with confidence France. The nation will greet with confidence and joy the liberal act which will mark a new gate in the history of a great reign.

From the Epoque of Paris, January 22, The Moniteur has spoken; the important changes announced for some days past are resolved on and about to be accomplished. The address is suppressed, the right of interpellation under certain regulations replaces it; the Min-ster will be able to take part in the discussions of

the Chambers; press offenses will be submitted to the correctional tribunals; and a new law will regulate the right of meeting. We shall examine each of these modifications successively and in detail; we shall consider the exact scope they may assume in practice, and espe-cially to what extent they will contribute to the

development of liberty.

But one thing strikes us at once, and that is the constant anxiety of the Emperor to place our institutions in unison with public opinion, and his desire to listen at the same time to the voice of experience and that of the country. In presence of this homage rendered to progress, we are convinced that ameliorations even the most opportune, are never definitive. Progress is by its very nature successive and daily, like experience. And that is why the nation, in receiving with satisfaction what it obtains to-day, and confident in the inevitable development of its destinies, will always justly expect that the empire and liberty have not attained their ne plus ultra.

From the Gasette de France, January 22.

The run.ors which had been current lately were, unhappily, well founded. The Empecor withdraws from the Legislative body the right to draw up an address in reply to the speech, and the deputies of the nation will no longer present in a body the wishes and complaints of their constituents. The Emperor will speak of the general affairs of the State, and the Senators and Deputies will listen in silence. During six years it has been believed (from 1860 to 1867) that it was the duty of a Deputy to clearly and respectfully express the opinions of those who had returned him on the progress of affairs, at the opening of the Chambers. What was considered good in 1860 seems objectionable in 1867, We read to We repeat it, we are profoundly afflicted at the suppression of the address, for which nothing will compensate; we do not even except the right of interpellation, such as it is established. Four bureaus out of nine are a serious hin-

drance, and which in practice will show all that liberty loses by the abolition of the right of address. What until now had made us doubt the correctness of the rumors as to the reform on this point is that, in our estimation, the legis-lation under which the elections of 1863 were made ought to be maintained until the expiration of the period for which the deputies were returned. It seems to us that there was an intimate relation between the deputy's mission and the political conditions under which he was to exercise his functions. On that point we believe we faithfully express the sentiments of the country, which certainly expected to see its deputies retain until 1869 the prerogatives they possessed in 1863, when they were named. The other reforms aunounced are not sufficiently defined for us to prorounce on their liberalism before knowing the laws which will regulate

A Curious Story from the East.

The Pall Mail Gazette says:—
"An astounding letter has been received by the French Minister of Public Instruction from M. Lejean, who has been sent by the French Government on a journey of scientific explora-tions to India and the Persian Gulf, and who dates from Abushehr (Bendershehr), a seaport on the east coast of the Persian Gulf. The dis-coveries he reports to have made are of so extraordinary a nature that we scarcely like to repeat them without further confirmation. They extend from the oldest times to the Alexandrine period, and even from the Arians to Buddhism. He speaks of having discovered ante-Sanscrit idioms (langues paleo-ariennes) 'still spoken between Kashmir and Alghanistan by the mountain tribes,' and he undertakes to prove 'that these languages have a more direct connection with the European languages than Sanscrit.' In the Persian Gult he has followed 'step by step' the voyage of Nearchus, the com-mander of Alexander the Great's fleet, who (in 325) sailed in about five months from the mouth of the Indus to the Persian Guif, and fragments whose voyage are preserved in Arrian. Near Abushehr M. Lejean has discovered, according to his report, two ruined cities of the Persepolitan period. viz., Mesambria (now Ruhil) and the Hierametis of Nearchus (Gheramita,")

How Patti Learns an Opera.

The Vogue Parisienne gives the following details of the system by which Patti learns a new opera. Her brother-in-law is her master, Wherever she resides a piano is always placed in a room next to her private apartment, so that every note played on it can be heard be When a new part is to be learnt by her, her brother-in-law, without warning her before-hand, plays whatever air he thinks likely to please her; and as though he were only playing for his own amusement, recommences the same air three or four times. Adelina's voice is soon heard in the next room, as it were echoing the motf. The Professor continues, and perhaps sings the tenor, while he plays soprano on the plano. This seldom lasts many The door of the drawing-room is opened by Patti, singing all the while; she takes her brother-in-law's place at the plane, and now, thoroughly excited, studies the part with all the arder of her artist nature. In two days Adelma knows the music as well as the libretto of a whole opera, and performs her part in it at the Italieus within a week of having first received the score, with what triumphant success I need not relate.

The Will of Julius Winklemeyer. The great brewer of Market street, St. Louis who died last week, leaves an estate valued at nearly half a million. The following are the pro-

visions of the will:-

After providing for the payment of his debts and funeral expenses, he bequeaths to his chil-dren, viz., Julia, aged fifteen years, Christopher, aged 14 years, Charles, aged eleven years, Julius, aged seven years, Adolph, aged live years, and Ida, aged three years, the sum of one dollar each. To the South St. Louis School. \$100. The remainder of his estate, real per sonal, and mixed, is devised to his widow, Chris tiana Winklemeyer Von Stifel: provided, how-ever, that in case she shall marry again she shall be entitled only to such part as shall be legally due her by reason of her dower right; and provided [again stat, in case either of the children shall come of age and then commence business of his own, or shall marry, then the widow to pay to either of such children \$5000 in one year after the commencement of business or marriage. Charles and Christopher Stifel are appointed executors. The will is dated May 3 1866, and is witnessed by Roger Roetger, C. C. Hartman, and Louis Reinken.

A Ballet Daucer Arrested.

Mad'tle Salvioni, the ballet dancer, at present futilling an engagement at the Argentina Theatre in Rome, has been arrested by order of the authorities, under the following circumstances:—She dances in a ballet entitled The Countess of Egmont, and at a certain part of the performance has to embrace one of the characters, who is supposed to be her lover. The Lieutenant of the Vicariat, being apprehensive that the public would be shocked by this amatory exhibition, ordered Mad'ile Salvioni to discontinue it. She refused, alleging that the person she embraced was a woman like herself though dressed in male attire, and that the audience were aware of the fact. To punish her disobedience the Lieutenant sent four gendarmes to arrest Mad'lle Salvioni, and the arrest would appear to have been made on the stage. As a great favor, the rebellious danseuse was allowed to remain under arrest in her own house.—Foreign Letter.

Opera in Bombay.-At Bombay the Italian opera company have had a special evening for native ladies, "under the patronage of her Hignness the Rance of Jum Khundec." A grand opera and ballet formed the entertain-

OBITUARY.

Teresa Bagiola Sickles.

This lady died at her residence in Fifth avenue, New York city, on Tuesday night, of congestion of the lungs. Teresa Bagiola was born in Florence, Italy, and was brought to this country while an infant by her father, Luigi Pagiola, who was at one time a fine baritone inger, and afterwards a popular m usic teacher in New York.

When searcely fifteen years old, just blooming into womanbood, and one of the most beautiful and charming of her sex, she became acquainted with Daniel E. Sickles, who had left his trade, printing, for the profession of the law, and had been elected a member of Congress. Mr. Sickles was re-elected to the Thirtysixth Congress, and took his wife to Washingon, where she became one of the reigning belles of that gay city of magnificent distances.

She was not long a resident of the National Capital before an acquaintance with Colonel Philip Barton Key took place, which resulted in an improper inlimacy. General Sickles discovered that his bed had been dishonored, and in February, 1859, he met Mr. Key in the street,

near the Capitol, and killed him.
For this homicide he was arrested, and, after a trus! lasting twenty days, he was acquitted, the jury rendering a verdict of justifiable homi-cide. Mis. Sickles sought and obtained the forgiveness of her husband, after the most torturng repentance, and they lived happily together

General Sickles served in the army during the Rebellion, and attained the rank of Major-General of Volunteers, which he still holds. He lost a leg at the battle of Chancellorsville.

Mrs. Sickles was a woman of such sweetness of disposition as to have won the admiration of the and in the seclusion of her after-life she had the gratification of receiving hundreds of condoling letters from sympathizing friends, who refused to forget her for her misfortune's sake.

Commander Samuel Swartwout, United States Navy. The death of this veteran naval officer took

place yesterday at the Naval Hospital, Brook-yn, after a painful and lingering illness. The deceased was born in New York State in 1805, and was consequently sixty-two years of age at the time of his death.

He entered the naval service on the 10th day of May, 1820, and in 1822 was assigned to duty as a midshipman on the ship Hornet. The following four years were passed in the same capacity on board the corvette Cyane, sloop Peacock, and frigate Constitution. On the 9th of February, 1837, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the service, and on the 14th of September, 1855, was commissioned a Commander, which rank he held ever afterwards. Although the late Commander took no active part in the late war, nor in the war with Mexico, he was, never-theless, accounted an able officer. Entering the navy, as he did, at a time when there were no steam war vessels, his profession was studied in the severest possible school.

His promotion to the rank of Commander during a time of profession

during a time of profound peace, unbroken save by the war with Mexico, and in which the navy took but a small part, would attest his skill and ability. For several years past, the Commander has been in command of the naval rendezvous at New York, and in the exercise of his duties won many triends. As one of the representatives of a time when the nation was yet struggling in its infancy, his death will be generally regretted, particularly when we consider his faithful services to the country of nearly half a century.

Sir Adam Hay.

death of this baronet at Cannes, on the 18th He was born on the 14th of December, 1795, and married in 1823 to Henrietta Callendar, by whom he had several children. Robert, second son of the deceased, succeeds to the title and estates, which will be shared by an American lady, Sir Robert having married Sally, daughter of Mr. A. Duncau, of Providence, Rhode Island.

Mr. D'Alton.

The Irish papers announce the recent death of this gentleman, distinguished for his writings on Irish history and antiquities. He is well known as the author of the "History of the county of Dublin," "Memoirs of the Archbishop of Dublin," and an "Essay on the Social and Political State of Ireland from the First to the Twelfth Century," for the last named of which he obtained a gold medal and the highest prizes from the Royal Irish Academy. In addition to those mentioned, Mr. D'Alton wrote many other works, and was a contributor to several British

The Seward-Motley Correspondence. WHO IS M'CRACKEN?

The New York Tribune of this morning says: "George W. McCracken, of New York, is the man who wrote the letter to the President about the infamous conduct of our Ministers and Consuls in Europe; of which Mr. Johnson spoke te Mr. Seward; of which Mr. Seward wrote to Mr. Molley; of which Mr. Molley wrote to Mr. Seward; as to which the Senate inquired, and which we present to the public to-day Geo.W. McCracken, of NewYork, is the man who peeped through the key-hole, who listened at the crack, who was up the chimney, and who has been dragged out from under the table by the nose. The Senate of the United States now has George W. McCracken, of New York, by that prominent feature which he has poked about so industriously, and if the Senate should pull it, before letting it go, we hope that honor-able body will take major De Boots' advice, and

'pull it gently, gently, gently.'
"Who is George W. McCracken, of New York! We have looked in vain for his name in the New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City Directories. Nobody seems to know him, and prob bly no-body wants to know him. He is apparently the "utt-rly obscure person" that Mr. Sunner declared him. Indeed, it is doubtful whether there is such a person as George W. McCracken, of New York; for even the man vulgar enough of New York; for even the scarcely be stupid to write such a letter would scarcely be stupid enough to sign his true name, George W. McCracken, of New York is, possibly, assumed to conceal a man who, though not ashamed to do a dirty thing, was ashamed to be known as

"Yet upon such a letter as this, from beginring to end malignant, disgusting, and unmis-takably laise, Mr. Seward could question the patriotism of a man so distinguished as Mr. Motley, and ask him for a confirmation of the grossest slanders! A letter which calls one of the representatives of the United States in Europe a flunkey, another a vulgar, ignorant fellow, another a common drunkard! It is sur-prising that Mr. Seward did not at once perceive that the President was insulted by such a letter, and inform Mr. Johnson of the lact. It is more surprising that he should have made it the basis of official action. When his correspondence with Mr. Motley was published, it was believed that, though nothing could excuse the tone of Mr. Seward's letter, he must have had some authority for supposing that gentleman to be no gentleman and a rene gade. Yet even this presumption, this apology for the Secretary, was unfounded. George W. McCracken, of New York, was all the authority Mr. Seward had. George W. McCracken, of New York, is the mean little mouse which has crawled out of this mountain of scandal; and hereafter, we greatly tear, when Mr. Seward utters his prophecies of wars ending in ninety days, the implicit faith of his countrymen will scarcely continue unless he distinctly affirms that it was not George W. McCracken, of New York, who told him so."

RECONSTRUCTION.

Settlement of the Question-The Cou-gressional Plan-Senator Williams' Bill Adopted-Features of the Scheme. rom the N. Y. Times.

From the N. Y. Times.

Washington, February 6.—When the House assembled to-day, it was whispered around that the Reconstruction Committee had agreed upon a bill to be submitted to the House, but that secrecy had been enjoined, and it would not be made public until announced in regular order. It soon transpired, however, that the Committee had agreed upon the bill introduced into the Senate on Monday by Senator Williams, providing for the establishment of a Supervisory Military Government in the Southern States.

The bill divides the ten States into five districts, each to be commanded by an officer not less in rank than Brigadler-General in the Regular Army. The other details of the bill, given elsewhere, practically give the military authority control over nearly all matters of Government in the Southern States. The minority attempted to effect an adjournment before the bill could be presented, but falled to do so, and at 1:30 P. M. Mr. Stevens sent it to the Clerk's desik. Mr. Le Blond, of Ohio, fearing that it was the intention of the majority to push the bill through tonight, offered an earnest protest against haste in disposing of it, and finally demanding at least an hour for its debate by the lemocrats. He claimed that the House should act with a due regard for the will of the American people; and Mr. Stevens replied that he would consuit the American people to-night, and press the bill through to-morrow, when it would come up as a matter having precedence over everything else. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, sought to introduce an amendment to the bill, striking out the preamble, and inserting as follows.—"Whereas, it is necessary that i eace and good order should be enforced in the several States lately in rebellion, until said States shall have been fully restored to their constitutional relations to the Government of the United States; therefore, resolved, etc. "Mr. Bingham also sought to amend the tourth see. shall have been fully restored to their constitutional relations to the Government of the
United States; therefore, resolved, etc. "Mr.
Bingham also sought to amend the fourth section as follows.—"That the Courts and Judicial
officers of the United States shall not issue writs
of habeas corpus except in cases in which such
person or persons are held exclusively for a
crime or crimes; which, by law of the United
States, are indictable by the Courts of the United
States within such military district."

The bill is looked upon as the entering wedge
in the destruction of the present Governments
of the Southern States, and as an indication

of the Southern States, and as an indication that nothing definite will be accomplished in their reorganization until the Fortieth Congress meets. Frominent Southern loyalists now here, express themselves satisfied with its provisions as a matter of temporary relief, and are particularly gratified that it has been presented just at this time, when the Johnson men of the South are arging their compromise.

The New Plan. From the New York Herald,

Washington, February 6.—From a quarter not to be doubted, I have information that the reported propositions about to emanate from rejorted propositions about to emanate from the Southern States in reference to reconstruction are well founded. It is now well known in political circles that such propositions are under consideration, and that the Southern Legislatures now in session are acting in concert upon the matter. The report that they will first be submitted in form by the Legislature of North Carolina is doubtless unjounded.

They will come in a general across from the

founded.

They will come in a general appeal from the whole South, and will be of such a nature as may be acceptable to the Republican party and the lenders in Congress. The greatest interest is evinced in the matter, and the anxiety exhibited by prominent Southern politicians shows conclusively that such a movement has been agreed upon. The Virginia Legislature now have the subject under consideration privately, and in a few days, if intelligence reacues them from the South, it will be publicly discussed. The people are tired of political inaction, and have determined to push matters forward as far as may be in their power.

The amendment to the Constitution of the

The amendment to the Constitution of the United States, offered by Senator Dixon to day, is nearly the same as the Southern project recently published, and the bill from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported by Representative Stevens, is founded upon the bill recently introduced by Senator Williams, of Oregon.

Military Governments for the Southern States.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, from the Joint Committee to inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States of America, has reported a bill for the more efficient government of those States. It makes a military district of each of the "so-

makes a military district of each of the "socalled States," and subjects them to the military
authority of the United States.

It makes it the duty of the General of the
army to assign to the command of each of said
districts an officer of the army not below the
rank of Brigadier-General, and to furnish such
officer with a military force sufficient to; enable him to perform his duties and to enforce his
authority. It makes it the duty of each officer
assigned as aforesaid to protect all peaceable
and law-abiding citizens in their rights
of person and property, to suppress
insurrection, disorder, and violence, and
to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers
of the public peace and criminais, and
be shall have power to organize military commissions for that purpose, anything in the constitution and laws of the so-called States to the
contrary notwithstanding; and all legislative contrary notwithstanding; and all legislative or judicial proceedings of processes to prevent or control the proceedings of said military tribmais, and all interference by said pretended state Governments with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be void and of no effect.

In short, it places each of the so-called Southno States under martial law, and subjects each and all of its citizens to the arbitrary will of o commanding officer of the district and of e military commissions appointed by him; r it is well known that martial law is the absence of all law, and the action of the military commission is but to ascertain the facts, upon which the will of the commanding officer makes e law and executes it. Of course this bill will vetoed by the President if it is passed by ngress, and then comes the tug of war.

A New "Sensation" in Paris. The Paris correspondent of the London Star

The new theatrical honne, secured at an normous outlay for the Bouffe's Paristens, is no less celebrated a personage than Corah Pearl, whose debut in Orpnee aux Enters will undoubtedly attract a greater affluence Rachel in her best days. Whether the said Queen of Anonymas, whose equipages, horses, grooms, and splendid attire has so often been nistaken by strangers walking along the Champ Elvsees for the first time as those of some covereign princess, has any talent either for music or artistic action, remains to be proved. Will English paterlamalias and their daughters henceforth patronize Les Bouffes ?"

Flowers in Paris.-The cutlivation of flowers and rare plants in Paris has largely increased. At the beginning of 1855 the number of gardeners and workmen belonging to the municipality was only 3; in 1858, 12; in 1862, 40; in 1864, 60; and in 1865, 101. The plants and shrubs have similarly increased. In 1855, only 600 could be furnished; in 1863 there were delivered 1,602,765, of which 1,575,600 were furnished by the florist of La Muette, 23,579 by the aursery of Longchamps, and 3186 by the fir

A New Trick.-A London paper says that, with a view to secure the return of conservative members for Windsor at the next election, a wealthy gentleman in the neighborhood has bought eighty £ 10 houses, and intends making up the number to one hundred. It is added that the agent of the property, who has hitherto served his liberal employer with indefatigable energy, has undergone a sudden conversion to conservatism.

Bills Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, February 7 .- The President has approved of the bill punishing with heavy fine and imprisonment the buying, selling, exchanging, transferring, receiving, and delivering any false, forged, counterfeit, or altered public securities and currency. The printing thereon of axy business or professional card is prohibited under penalty, while punishment is to be visited on the persons having in their possession, without authority from the United States, any imprint, stamp, or impression from any material to be used for the above-mentioned purpose,

The President has also approved of the bill providing that the several courts of the United States and the judges thereof, shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases where any person may be restrained of his or her liberty in violation of the Constitution, or of any treaty or law of the United States, the laws not to apply to the case of any person who is or may be held in the custody of them illitary authorities of the United States, charged with any military offense, or with having aided or abetted rebellion against the Government of the United States, from the passage of this set.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Movements of Governor Swann - The Seward Secret Mission, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCR TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Baltimore, February 7 .- Governor Swann is now in Philadelphia. He has gone there on invitation, and purposes making a speech at a banquet to-night. He also goes to New York to-morrow for the same purpose. He takes Senator Swann (prospectively) with him for the purpose of introducing him to a wider sphere of friends. Lieutenant-Governor Cox also attends the Philadelphia banquet.

The United States gunboat Gettysburg arrived at Annapolis yesterday, with Seward and others on board. The mission was simply for Seward's health, it is said.

From Boston.

Boston, February 7 .- An elderly gentleman of this city, who is afflicted with lameness, was assisted into his sleigh at one of the horse railroad stations, a few days since, by a couple of young men, who, under cover of this act of seeming kindness, relieved his pocket of \$1500.

The Steamship Atlantic.

New York, February 7 .- The steamship Atantic, for Bremen, is ashore near the west bank,

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, February 7.—Cotton quiet and steady at 33c, for middling uplands. Flour uncleanged. Sales of 7000 bbis. State, 80-25-612, Onto, 811-25-615-60, Western, 89-25-612-50; Southern, 811-25-616-50, Wheat quiet and steady. Corn unchanged. Oats dull, Sales of 10,000 bushels State, 60@70c.; Western, 61@64c. Provisions dull. Beef dull and unchanged. New Mess Pork, Beef dull and unchas \$20-1234. Whisky dull,

NEW YORH, February 7 .- Stocks are stronger New Yorn, February 7.—Stocks are stronger since the call. Chicago and Rock Island, 82; Reading, 163%; Canton, 44%; Eric, 59%; Cleveland and Toledo, 120%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 98%; Michigan Gentral, 108%; Michigan Southern, 74; New York Central, 102%; Hilmois Central Scrip, 114%; Cumberland preferred, 37; Virginia 68, 55; Missouri 68, 93%; Hudson, 127; Five-twenties of 1862, 1083%; do. do. of 1863, 106%; do. do. of 1864, 107%; Ten-forties, 100%; Seven-thirties, 1054%; Sterling Exchange, 83%; at sight, 9%. Gold, 1373%; it has been 139.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Lud-low.—The action the Court took on Tuesday, in giving a day to the officers to bring in parties engaged in causes, proved successful, for this morning there were so many persons in attend-ance that some of them could not find room enough to stand in Court. There was a great deal of confusion in the court-room, so much that the Crier had great difficulty in gelting the answers of parties as their names were called. answers of parties as their names were called. His Honor the Judge took proper measures to preserve quiet and order, by commanding the flicers to keep all persons quiet, even by force

if necessary.

The confusion was so great that Judge Ludlow said it was not only impossible, but disgraceful to attempt to transact business while this lasted, and if it was not stopped it would be necessary to adjourn the Court. The officers were again directed to seat all persons, if possible, and if not possible, to tell all that could not be seated to stand outside werd called in e seated to stand outside until called in. The District Attorney said the only way to elleve the court-room was to select those cases hat could be tried, and to discharge person engaged in these for a limited time; and he pro-ceeded to do this. SNEAK-THIEF.

John Winters was convicted of a charge of the larceny of 167 pounds of canvas, valued at 20. The defendant and another man were aught as they were dragging the canvas up ommerce street, near Fifth. Detective Lamon estified to the Court that this man was well known to the police as a professional sneak-hief. The Court sentenced him to an impri-conment of two years and six months in the county Prison.

THE HORRORS OF MIDNIGHT.

At the dead hour of night, John Tolan, being "weary of dust and decay," songht a little horizontal recreation, and went to sleep in a market stall at Fifth and Shippen streets, and in thinking of the world outside, he dreamed that "none so sweet repose could find." As he was lying there peacefully, tranquilly as a babe in the arms of Morpheus, Hugh Gallagher woke him up, fearing the market might be burned, and Tolan's body with it."

with it.

Tolan did not have the true politeness to thank him for this act of charity, and Gallagher being stung to the quick by this ill-maunered neglect, closed his mouth firmly, grasped a black lack, flourished it in the gas light, and brought it down with fearful force upon the devoted cranium of the yet unconscious Tolan. Tolan began to question and argue the propriety of taking these liberties with his skull, but the impatient, valiant Gallagher would hear no idle words, and, resorting to the summary method of stopping the mouth of the man whom he had, in his own estimation, rescued from a fiery grave, tapped him again with the black-fleck.

Disgusted, deceived in mankind in general.

with the black-jack.

Disgusted, deceived in mankind in general, he started off in haste, but was rudely stopped by running against a man who took an entirely different view of the case. He was arrested and brought to court, where he was tried on the charge of assault and battery, and was con-

receiving a coat, knowing it to have been stolen. Goods were stolen from a second-hand store in Shippen street, above Fifth, and this coat was seen at the store of defendant, and identified as one of the stolen articles. But there was no evidence of guilty knowledge on the part of the defendant in receiving the coat, hence the secondary.

nequittal.

District Court — Judge Stroud. — Samuel Clyde vs. Andrew S. McMurray, Samuel Boyd, Daniel Boyd, Banuel Cunning-

ham, and Robert Grey. An action to recover against the defendants, who constitute the Olive Oil Company, the subscription of plaintiff in the said Company, alleging the whole affair of the Oil Company to have been a fraud. On trial.

Conrt of Common Pleas—Judge Brewster.

William Dilmore vs. Mary Dilmore. An action of divorce, upon alleged cruel and barbarous treatment of the wife to the husband, On trial.

Nist Prius - Judge Agnew. - Griffiths vs. Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company. Before reported. Verdict

for defendant, Edward Christman vs. Richard Peterson and David Stewart. An action to recover damages for alleged misrepresentations in the formation of a coal company, by means of which plaintiff was induced to subscribe. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING THEERAPH, Thursday, February 7, 1867.
The Stock Market was rather duli this morn-

ing, and prices were unsettled. Government bonds were firmly held. 105 was bid for July, 1865, 5-20s; 108 for 1862 5-20s; 108 for 6s of 1881; 105

for 7:30s; and 100s for 10-40s.

City loans were in fair demand. The new issue sold at 100@100s.

Railroad shares continue the most active on

the list. Reading sold at 52@52\(\frac{1}{2}\), closing at 52\(\frac{1}{2}\), a decline of \(\frac{1}{2}\); Pennsylvama Railroad at 57@57\(\frac{1}{2}\), an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\); Minehill at 56\(\frac{1}{2}\), no change, 131 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 33\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Little Schuylkill; 62 for Norristown; 63 for Lehigh Valley; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 30\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Norristown; 67 for Northeladelphia and Tor Northeladelphia and Torcheladelphia and Torchel for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47 for Northern

Central.

City Passenger Railrond shares were dull. Spruce and Pine sold at 31, no change, 66 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 14 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales, 110 was bid for Third National; 107½ for Fourth National; 104½ for Seventh National; 153 for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 33½ for Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 67½ for City; 41 for Consolidation; 58½ for Commonwealth; and 122½ for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54½, no change; 23 was bid for Schuytkill Navigation common, 32 for preferred do; 13 for Susquehanna Canal; 54 for Delaware Division; and 53½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Goid—10\(\frac{1}{4}\) A. M., 138\(\frac{1}{4}\): 11 A. M.,

138\(\frac{1}{4}\): 12 M., 137\(\frac{1}{4}\): 1 P. M., 138, an advance of \(\frac{1}{4}\) on the closing price last evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

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-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U.S. 68, 1881, coupon, 1084@1084; U.S. 5-208, coupon, 1862, 1084@4084; do., 1864, 1064@1064; do., 1865, 107@1074; do. new, 105@1054; 10-408, coupon, 1004@1004; U.S. 7-308, 1st series, 1054@1064; do., 2d series, 1054@1054; 3d series, 1054@1064; Compounds, December, 1864, 144@144.

—Nessrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South -Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South —Messrs. De Haven & Brother. No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 137; @138]; Silver ½s and ½s, 132; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17½; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 16½; do., October, 1864, 16½; do., December, 1864, 14½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., December, 1864, 14½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 104; do., September, 1865, 104; do. October, 1865, 104; do.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, February 7.-There is a moderate inquiry for good and prime Cloverseed, and holders are firm in their views, but common qualities are not wanted. Sales of 200 bushels at \$8.25 a \$75 = 64 pounds. Timothy is in steady demand at \$4. Flaxseed in good request by the crushers at \$2.75663. In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron Bark at \$35 % ton.

The Flour Market continues excessively dull, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who are not disposed to purchase more than they actuall require. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$86875 \$\tilde{g}\$ barrel for superfine: \$96.10.50 for extra: \$11612.50 for Northwestern extra family: \$11.756.13.75 for Pennsylvania and Ohlo do do., and \$14.506.050 for fancy brands, according to quality. Hye Flour is selling in a small way at \$7. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

Meal are nominal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and the stocks are light. The demand is entirely confined to fair and choice lots, which are held with much firmness. Sales of 300 bushels Pennsylvania at 83: Southern do. at \$3:10@3:20, and white at \$3:20@2:40. Rye ranges from \$1:25@1:28. Corn is less active. Sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at \$4:60.5c., and some damp at 90c. Oats are quiet with value of 500. damp at 90c. Oats are quiet, with sales of 500 bushels at 57,658c. Prices of Whisky are entirely nominal.

Death of a Sporting Nobleman. The English papers announce the death of the

Marquis of Exeter-a Cecil-who was famous for his turf exploits. The London Star says:-

"It would far exceed our limits to enumerate Lord Exeter's successes on the turf, of which he has been designated a pillar of that national institution. For forty years he bred his own racing stud, which was at one time the largest in the kingdom; and was the breeder of Stock-well, which celebrated horse has been happily called 'king of the stud.' Lord Exeter never won the Derby, although he has run fourth twice in that race-namely, with Stockwell, and last year with Knight of the Crescent. His lordship won the Oaks no less than three times-namely, in 1821 with Augusta, in 1829 with Green Mantle, and in 1832 with Galata. In 1852 he had almost unexampled success, having won the Two Thousand Guineas, the Great Yorkshire Stakes, and the Great St. Leger. He had won Two Thousand two years in succession—1829 and 1830, as well as in 1852, above mentioned. He won the Ascot Cup in 1833, the Goodwood Stakes in 1847, and many other races of less importance. In 1855 Lord Excter contemplated breaking up his extensive stud; and a portion was sold by Mr. Tattersall, when the late Lord Londesborough became the purchaser of the famous horse Stockwell,"

Flogging in Switzerland.—A Swiss citizen, a native of the canton of Eri, was some months ago flogged for having published a pamphlet against the Catholic religion. The Federal Assembly, to which he appealed, has just decided by a large majority that he was entitled to no redress, because flogging was adopted in the code of the State of Uri, and that the Federal Assembly cannot interfere with the jurisdiction of that sovereign canton.

Ignorance in Spain -A Madrid letter in the Independance Beige remaks that "the public education in Spain is very backward, as may be imagined from the fact that out of a total of 72,157 municipal councillors, no less than 12,479 are unable to read or write. Among the number are included 422 mayors, and 938 deputy mayors."

Macaulsy.—A bust of Macaulay has been placed in Westminster Abbey by his sister, Lady Trevelyan. It rests upon a handsome bracket, designed by Mr. Scott, in the immediate neighborhood of the grave and of Addison's statue, in Post's Corner to the grave and of Addison's statue, in Poet's Corner.